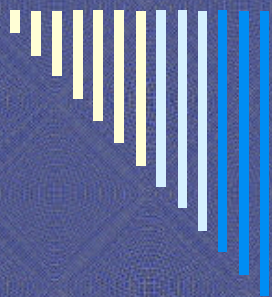


The background of the entire graphic is a faded photograph of a car accident scene. A silver car is involved in a collision, with its front end crumpled. Several emergency vehicles, including fire trucks and an ambulance, are present at the scene. A white first aid icon, depicting a person sitting and another person lying down, is positioned between the words 'FIRST' and 'CARE' in the main title.

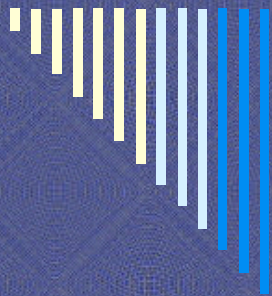
FIRST FIRST THERE CARE

BYSTANDER CARE FOR THE INJURED CAMPAIGN
www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/injury/ems



Crash Statistics - 2006

- 5,973,000 police-reported traffic crashes
- 42,642 killed
 - 117 each day
 - one every 12 minutes
- MVC leading cause of death of every age from 2 through 34



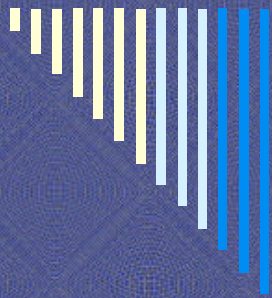
Crash Statistics 2006

- ❑ 4,810 motorcyclists killed and 88,000 injured
- ❑ Helmets saved 1,658 and additional 752 saved if all motorcyclists had worn helmets
- ❑ Motorcyclists 37 times more likely to die in a traffic crash

What is Bystander Care?

- Saving lives at the scene of the crash
- Knowing specific actions most critical for saving the life of injured crash victim

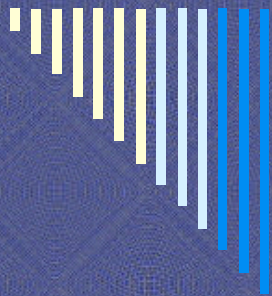




Key Points

- ❑ Time is critical - "Golden Hour"
- ❑ First There, First care
- ❑ Don't assume someone else will stop to call for help

YOU can save a life.

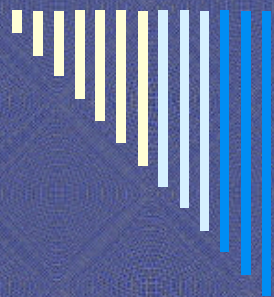


Five Actions of Bystander Care

- ❑ Stop to Help
- ❑ Call for Help
- ❑ Assess the Victim
- ❑ Start the Breathing
- ❑ Stop the Bleeding



Stop and help in an emergency!

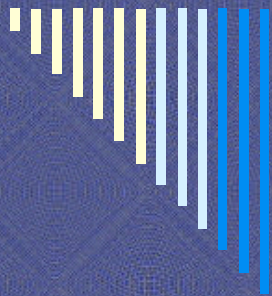


Recognize an Emergency

- ☐ Hearing or seeing the crash occur
- ☐ Skid marks
- ☐ One or more vehicles stopped in odd position
- ☐ Broken fence or guard rail
- ☐ Cracked windshield or guardrail
- ☐ Smoke, fire, gasoline odor



One or more
vehicles
stopped in an
odd position



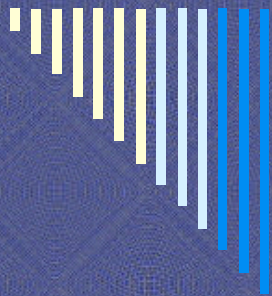
Stop to Help

- ☐ Park in a safe spot
- ☐ Turn on your hazard lights
- ☐ Raise hood of your car
- ☐ Watch out for other vehicles
- ☐ Watch for other victims not in car
- ☐ Approach crash site carefully
- ☐ Check scene



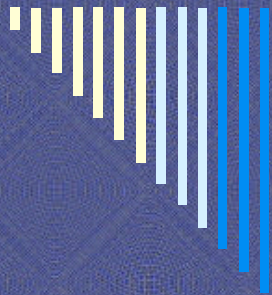
*Is the scene
safe?*





Where to Park

- Park a safe distance from the crash site – at least 100 feet or more from the crash site – about 5-6 car lengths
- Park completely off the roadway, out of active traffic lanes
- Park uphill or upwind if smoke or hazardous materials are present



Other Safety Measures

- ❑ Turn on hazard lights, raise the hood to attract attention
- ❑ Place nighttime reflectors far enough in both directions to forewarn other drivers
- ❑ Do not use flares, particularly if there is a chance of fire



Further Safety Measures

- ❑ Take emergency car pack to the crash scene
- ❑ If it is safe, turn off ignition of crash vehicle
- ❑ Apply emergency brake of all vehicles
- ❑ Watch out for passing vehicles
- ❑ Look for victims not in the vehicle

2



Call for Help

Roadside Emergency Kit

- Protective non- latex or rubber gloves



- Large gauze bandages

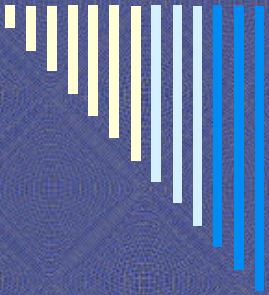
- Emergency Action Card (to serve as reminder)

- Pocket mask or shield





- ❑ Crash is in residential area; no way to communicate?
- ❑ Send someone to nearby home to call for help
- ❑ Stay with the victim – bystander care needed by the victim most



Crash in rural area
Stay and attend to the injured first
When others show up, send them for help



What to Tell 911 Dispatcher

- Location of the crash
 - Mile marker, intersection, known landmarks
- Number of victims and their injuries
 - Types of injuries
 - Special circumstances, ie. trapped



What to tell 911 Dispatcher

- ☐ Who you are
- ☐ Where you are calling from
- ☐ Trained bystander at scene

Be sure to answer all the
dispatcher's questions
and follow instructions!

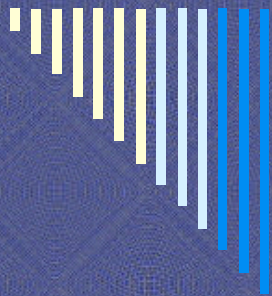


Assess the Victim

Assess the Victim

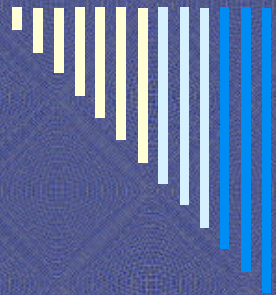
- ❑ Wear protective gloves if you can
- ❑ Check victim for injuries





Assess the Victim

- ☐ Ask victim not to move
- ☐ Ask where they are hurting
- ☐ Listen to response - test for alertness or confusion
- ☐ Listen for moaning from victim
- ☐ Look for signs of head and spinal injury

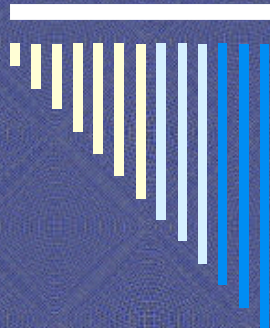


Assess the Victim

☐ No response?

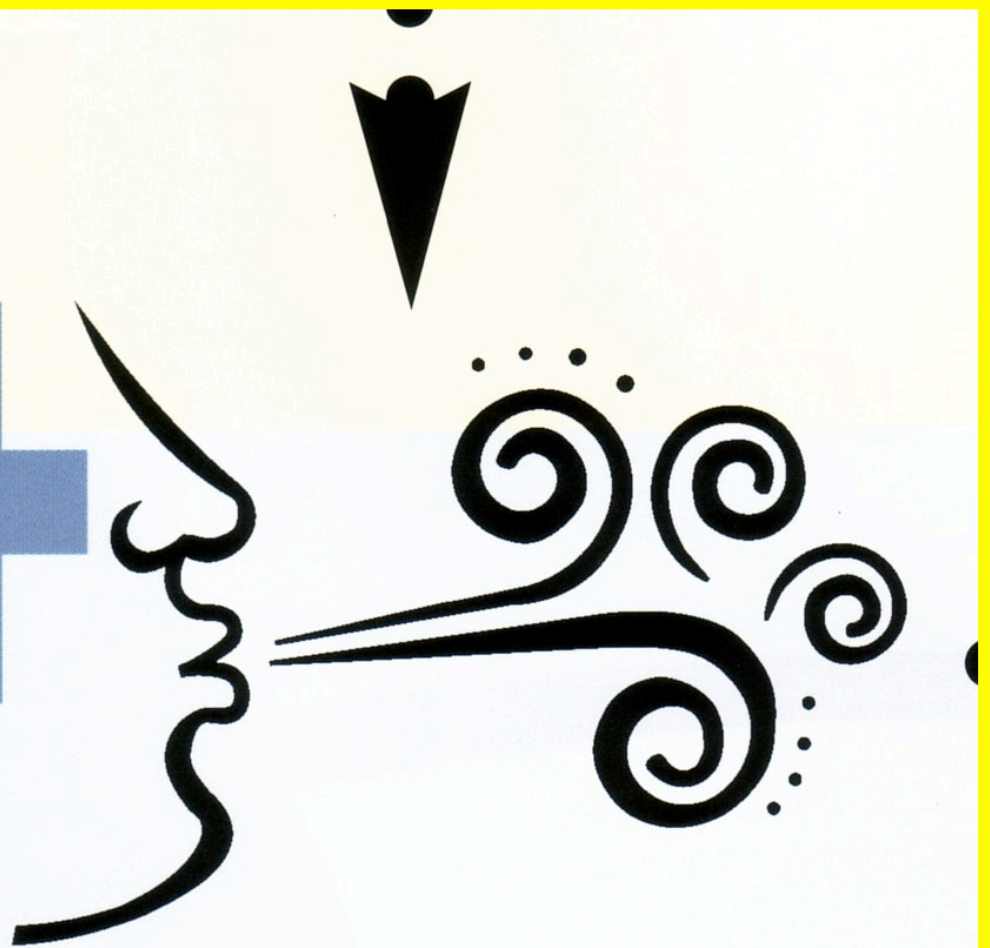


Check for breathing!

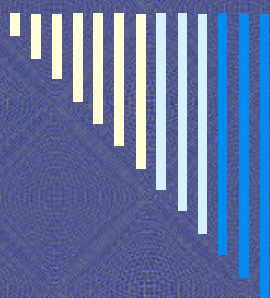


QuickTime™ and a
Cinepak decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

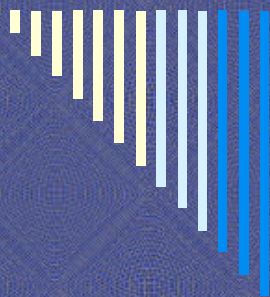
4



Start the Breathing



- Having difficulty breathing? Not responsive? Slumped over?
- Straighten the neck to open the airway.



Start Rescue Breathing

- ❑ If available, cover person's mouth with a protective shield
- ❑ Pinch the person's nose
- ❑ Cover their open mouth with your mouth
- ❑ Blow air into the person's mouth-one full breath



If chest does not rise...

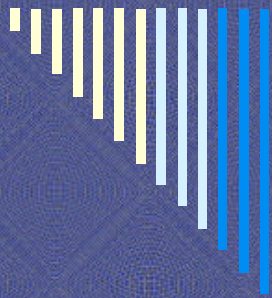
- ☐ Gently tilt the person's head back a little more
- ☐ Remove any objects from the mouth that may be blocking the airway
- ☐ Begin rescue breathing again

Continue rescue breathing until victim can breathe without assistance or until EMS arrives.



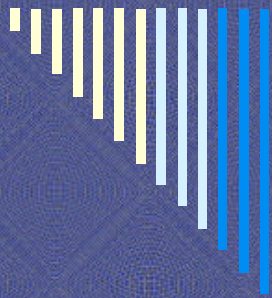
Stop the Bleeding





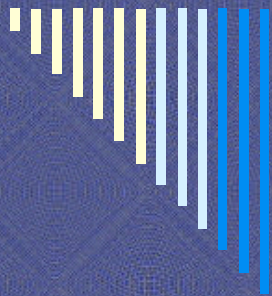
Stop the Bleeding

- Place gauze or cloth directly to the wound
- Apply direct pressure to the wound



Stop the Bleeding

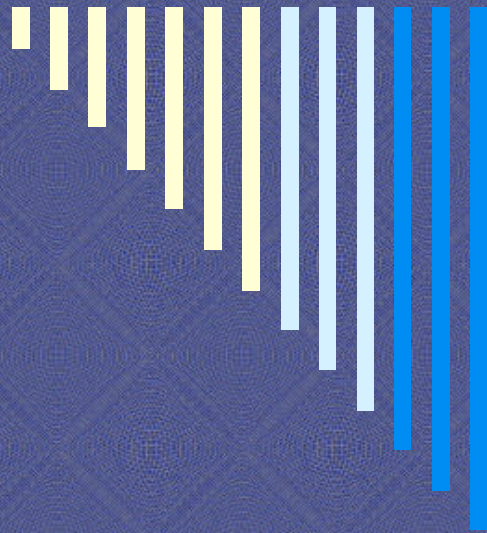
- If victim is able, victim may apply direct pressure to wound
- Tape or tie the gauze in place if appropriate



When EMS Arrives

- Let them know the care you provided
- Turn over the scene to EMS

You have done your
part to save a life!

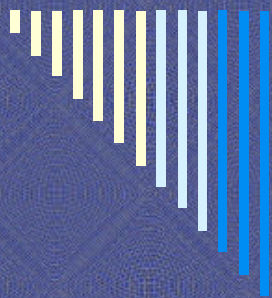


Critical Issues



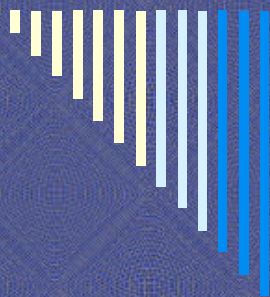
Multiple Victims

- Ask “walking wounded” to move to a single safe area away from the crash site
 - Recruit others to help
 - Classify victims
 - Those with trouble breathing
 - Those who are bleeding
-



Moving Victims

- ❑ Move victim only if in immediate life-threatening danger
- ❑ Not in danger – moving can cause more harm than good

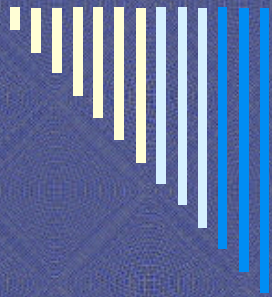


- If victim must be moved, presume that the neck and back are broken
- Keep head, neck and back in line with the rest of the body



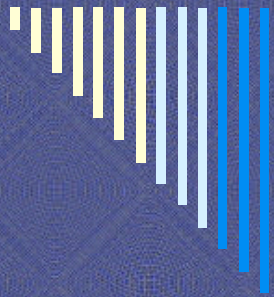
Moving an injured person...

- Get three to five people to help
 - One to support the head
 - Others to lift with even support to the body



Disease Transmission

- ❑ AIDS/HIV can be spread by blood
- ❑ AIDS/HIV is not spread by saliva, sweat, nasal secretions, tears, urine, vomit or feces
- ❑ After contact with blood, wash hands thoroughly
- ❑ Blood-stained clothing can be washed



Liability Issues

- Liability is not an issue if:
 - Act in good faith to help an injured person
 - Stay within your ability to help
 - Good Samaritan Law